FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1844. [NO. 1406.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, a new and handsome STOCK OF GOODS, in my line, viz:—

Very fine black CLOTHS,
Invisible green and blue-black ditto,
Cassimeres, (a variety of fancy,)
Black Silk Velvet, (best quality,)
Superior Black Satin, (for Vesting,)
Drap-de-ta, Bombazine,
Undressed White Linen,
Brown Drillings, Trimmings, &c.

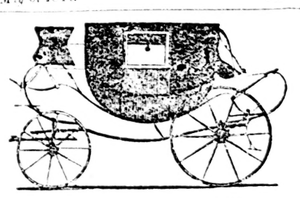
Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call and see for themselves.

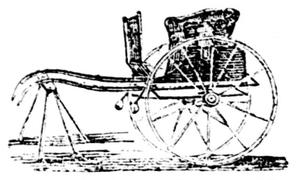
Tailoring.—Clothing made up well, and in the latest fashions, at my Shop on Hay street.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
May 7, 1844. 5-3w

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
May 6, 1844. 5tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

ON the 15th day of May, 1844, by virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by Isaac Deaton, for the purposes therein contained, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the dwelling house of said Deaton, the following Property, to-wit: Two tracts of LAND, lying on the waters of Dick's Creek; four head of Horses; ten head of Cattle; forty head of Hogs; thirty head of Sheep, &c.

JESSE SMITHERMAN.
Moore County, April 25, 1844. 5-2w

FIELD & TAPPAN,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

82 Water Street, New York,

WOULD respectfully inform the Merchants of Raleigh and Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to sell

GROCERIES

AS LOW, for Cash or approved credit, as they can be bought in any City in the Union, and to receive all kinds of PRODUCE on Consignment. Country Merchants can rely upon getting good articles, and upon getting the best market prices for Produce. We hope, by strict attention to business and honorable dealing, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Reference for particulars, to Weston R. Gales, Esq., Raleigh.

New York, April 26, 1844. 5-6w

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a TOBACCO NOTE, issued in my favor, number 198, refusal, weighing 1030 nett. Inspected 18th April, 1842. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for the same.

WILLIAM MARSH.
Chatham County, April 30, 1844. 5-2w

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.
March 26.

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE now in Store my STOCK OF GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, embracing nearly every article kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of Goods will please call and examine the Stock.

P. TAYLOR.
April 20, 1844. 3-3m

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 17, 1844. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 6, 1844. 3-tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE FIFTH SESSION of this School will commence on the 1st of June. A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested.

TERMS.

For Board and English Tuition, per Session, payable in advance,	$100 00
Tuition in French, per Session,	12 50
" in Music on the Piano or Guitar, per Session, (with $3 for the use of Piano.)	25 00
Tuition in Music, on the Harp, (with $10 for use of Instrument.)	30 00

N. B. Beds and Bedsteads are furnished by the School; Pupils are required to furnish their own *bedding* and *towels*. The clothing of Pupils should be distinctly marked with the owner's name. Mrs. Smedes will superintend any purchases *Parents may authorise* their children to make in the City, *but no account will be opened at any Store* without the express sanction of Parents or Guardians. The Religious services of Sunday, being held in the Chapel of the Institution by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City, and the plainest attire is all that they require. They are allowed to accept invitations in the City for the day only, once a month, and never for the evening. They have opportunities of seeing their friends, and acquiring ease of manner in society, at the *Soirees*, which are statedly held during the Session.

Raleigh, April 25, 1844. 4-4w

CALDWELL INSTITUTE,

Greensborough, N. C.

UNDER THE CARE OF THE PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE.

THE PLAN OF EDUCATION in this Institution embraces—

I. A complete course of English instruction.

II. The Greek and Roman Classics and Antiquities, Geography, Mythology and History.

III. A complete course of Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Navigation, Surveying, Heights and Distances, Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, and Natural Philosophy.

Every student applying for admission is required to produce satisfactory testimonials that he possesses a good moral character.

Vacations—Six weeks from the 2d Wednesday of April, and four weeks from 2d Wednesday of October.

Tuition Fees—$20 per Session and $1 contingent, invariably payable in advance, to James Sloan, Esq. Treasurer. Board in respectable families varies from 8 to 10 dollars per month.

Students can be prepared at this Institution for admission into any of the Classes of College.

The officers of the Institution are,—

Rev. ALEX. WILSON, D. D., President and Professor of the Greek Language and Literature;
S. C. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature;
R. K. GRAVES, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The next Session commences on the 23d May.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
WM. D. PAISLEY, *Sec'y.*

REF: The President and Faculty of the University of N. Carolina.

Greensborough, April 22, 1844. 4-3w

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against selling any article to my son Malcom McNeil, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.

DANIEL McNEIL.
Rockfish Bridge, Cumberland County, April 27, 1844. 4-3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons crossing the Bridge across Big Rockfish, at Alexander Blacks', are notified that the Bridge has been lately repaired by Alexander Black and others, and they have not received any compensation for the same. This is to notify the aforesaid persons that the Bridge has been examined and reported by the undersigned to be worth one hundred and thirty-four dollars, and Mr. Black allows twenty-four dollars for his own use of the aforsaid bridge. All persons interested will take notice, if they do not settle the amount of one hundred and ten dollars with the aforesaid Black and others, there will be a petition filed to the next County Court for the purpose of having the road made a public road, and should the Court grant the order, and the aforesaid persons do not satisfy the amount required, there will be a petition to the ensuing Legislature for the purpose of having the aforesaid Bridge made a Toll Bridge.

ARCH'D G. BLACK,
HUGH BLACK,
NEILL PATTERSON,
DUNCAN RAY,
ROBT. MUNROE,
And Others.

April 27, 1844. 4-3w

Dr. Fitzgibbon's Essay on Electricity and Galvanism,

This Essay treats of

Conductors and Non-Conductors of Electricity;
Means of evolving Electricity;
Distribution of Electricity;
Effects of Electricity on Inanimate Matter;
Effects of Electricity on Living Bodies;
Atmospheric Electricity;
Franklin's Theory of Electricity.

GALVANISM:

A Simple Galvanic Battery;
General notice of Galvanic Batteries;
Means of exciting Galvanic Batteries;
Ordinary effects of Galvanism;
Chemical effects of Galvanism;
Physiological effects of Galvanism; and
The Theory of Galvanism.

This work has been revised and approved by some of the most scientific men in the country. For sale, price 25 cents, by

E. J. HALE.

CALL AND SEE.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The pubile are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.
April 9, 1844. 1-tf

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,

15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
January 6, 1844. 88tf

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.
For sale low by
STUART & McGARY.
April 2, 1844. 1400tf

"THE HARE BELL, a Token of Friendship," edited by Rev. C. W. Everest; 37 cents.

"Sacerdotal Absolution," a Sermon, preached by the Rev. M. A. Curtis before the last Episcopal Convention of North Carolina; 10 cents.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Received per Fayetteville,

50 BAGS St. Domingo COFFEE. Will be sold low.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 1, 1844. 1400-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NOTICE.

MRS. MARTHA McRAE, of Anson County, entered on the Stray Book, on the 13th day of April, a DARK BAY HORSE, black mane and tail, right hind foot white above the fetlock, and a white streak in front of the left hoof behind, a white streak in the forehead and snip on the nose; about 15¼ hands high, 6 or 7 years old; a scar under the throat, probably caused by distemper, and some white hairs on both sides of the weathers, probably caused by harness. Is shod. Valued by two freeholders at $80. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise said horse will be disposed of in due time according to law.

J. D. SMITH, *Ranger of Anson County.*
Wadesborough, April 19. 4-3w

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

State of North Carolina,

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Nancy Godfrey *vs.* Wm. Godfrey & Sophia Godfrey.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, James G. Godfrey, Wilson Godfrey, Samuel Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with William Moor,) Harriet Gillespie (widow) and Sophia Godfrey, his children, and Thomas W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Milas Osbourn,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, and Thomas and Samuel Saunders, children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd, also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, his heirs at law, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House at Labath's Cross Roads, on the 1st Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Hugh Stuart, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in April, and in the sixty-eighth year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.

HUGH STUART, *C. U. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $4 20.] 4-6w

CHEAP BOOKS.

ALISON'S HISTORY, abridged, at $1 50. Matilda, by Eugene Sue, 3 vols. at 75 cents. The Salamander, by do. 25. Theresa Dunoyer, by do. 25. Female Bluebeard, by do. 25. Tom Burke, complete, 50. Willis's Poems, 12½. The Clay Minstrel, and Life of Clay, a Whig Song Book, 25. Whig Almanac, 12½. Moffatt's Africa, 50. Infant Treatment, 25. A few Law Books, cheap.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec'r 18, 1843. 85tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Bites, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Lieberg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.
Dec. 13, 1843.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE TEXAS QUESTION.

The late publication of the letters of the leaders of the two great parties of our country, both deprecating the proposed "annexation" of Texas to the United States, seems to have stirred up anew the elements of parties, the fermentation of which may or may not end in some new division of the great Democratic or Locofoco party, but cannot by any possibility resuscitate the "annexation" project, which, for the present, though not buried, past praying for.

Senator Benton has published a letter in the Globe, denouncing the present agitation of the Texas question, and the motives which are at the bottom of it. *The Globe* sides with Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Benton, and takes the ground that "the design of the [Treaty] Correspondence (we speak of Mr. Calhoun's correspondence) was to defeat the Treaty! for what purpose," says the Globe, we shall take care to unfold, as soon as our health and strength will enable us to do justice to the subject."

The Spectator, (an organ of the Calhoun party,) on the same evening on which the Globe used the above language, calls upon its *peculiar* friends to make the Presidential election and all interests of the United States (in its own words, "the general affairs of the Confederacy,") subordinate and subservient to the acquisition of Texas, saying, very absurdly to be sure, but still saying, in so many words, that "*Texas or ruin* are the alternatives to the South."

Senator Buchanan, it is also rumored, is *coming out* with a letter *in favor* of the "annexation;" and there goes another iron into the fire.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, meanwhile, not being able to prevail upon the committee of which he is the Chairman, (the Committee of Foreign Relations,) the majority of which is of the same politics as himself, to allow him to make an elaborate and zealous pro-annexation report, has caused the said report to be published at large in the Globe, filling nine columns of that paper.

The *moral* which we draw from these several indications of a disposition in sundry parties to make political capital, in some way or other, out of the suspense of this question, is, that it is highly expedient that the fate of the Treaty be determined, by the proper authority, with the greatest promptitude consistent with propriety and decorum. The question cannot be kept open for a day longer than absolutely necessary without giving scope and employment to the most malignant and disastrous political influences.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner.—We have seen a letter recently written by the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this article, from which we regret most sincerely to learn that his health, which has been very bad through the winter, has undergone no improvement. Whilst his friends deeply deplare the loss of his eminent services from the halls of Congress—and still more in the cause of Whig principles, they indulge the hope that the All-wise Disposer of Events will vouchsafe unto him a speedy restoration of health. The known energy and fidelity with which our distinguished Representative has discharged his whole circle of duties render apology or excuse to his friends, of his seeming neglect, unnecessary.

But it is painfully mortifying to Mr. Rayner, to know, that whilst suffering under a disease, which has thus far baffled all medical skill, that certain members of the Locofoco party should be endeavoring to use political capital of his un[illegible] from his seat in the Ho[illegible] that the great ma[illegible] destitute of justice [illegible] being an impossibi[illegible] the common lot of [illegible]

Coming [illegible]

ford Republican" say[illegible] Hoke, the Loco Foco candidate for [illegible]rnor in this State, has found Mr. Clay [illegible] universally popular, in his Mountain tour, even with the Locos, that he has tried to couple his own name with that of the great Statesman, or his party have done it for him, and the[illegible] rallying cry is Clay and Hoke! Clay [illegible] Graham sounds much more eupho[illegible]

Raleigh Re[illegible]

A Contrast.—In the letter of Gen. Hamilton, which was inserted at length in the Standard a few days since, he says, in reference to the duel between Messrs. Clay and Randolph, that "the moment Mr. Clay saw that Mr. Randolph had thrown away his fire, with a gush of sensibility, he instantly approached Mr. R. and said with an emotion I never can forget, 'I trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched; after what has occurred, I would not have harmed you for a thousand worlds.'" Such was the conduct of Henry Clay in a duel. Gen. Jackson, on a similar occasion, shot down his adversary, with the greatest coolness, AFTER that adversary had fired ineffectually, and was no longer capable of harming him; and as an evidence of the QUO ANIMO with which he perpetrated the murder, he in a letter, some time afterwards, alluded to the affair by saying, that he "had left the dammed rascal upon the field weltering in his blood."

Mr. Amos Kendall records the circumstance of this brutal and bloody affair in his life of Jackson; and shows by the GUSTO with which he parades its sickening details before the reader, that he sympathizes with the fiendish spirit displayed by his Hero upon the occasion. And yet, this detestable hypocrite has the peerless impudence to arraign Mr. Clay before the religious world as a duellist, and a monster of iniquity.—We cannot summon language sufficiently strong to express our contempt and detestation of a creature capable of such baseness. But who will marvel at any act of depravity in Amos Kendall? Has he not been perfidious to his benefactor, and recreant to his professional principles? Has he not, but the other day, exhibited the spirit of the Hyena in dragging the bones of the dead before the public?—*Wash. Standard.*

Pennsylvania Debt.—On Saturday last the report of the Committee of Conference on the revenue bill, which had previously passed the House of Delegates, was adopted in the Senate of Pennsylvania by a vote of 20 to 13. This vote redeems the State, so far as legislative action goes, from the stain of repudiation.

The Governor has *approved* of the Tax bill providing for the maintenance of the State's faith, and has *vetoed* the General Appropriation bill, because of the clause in it taxing the salaries of the Judges.

The Legislature adjourned on the 29th ult., after having accomplished an unusual amount of public business.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE.

BY MISS BREMER.

"Ah! that I could be heard by all oppressed, dejected souls! I would cry to them—'Lift up your head, and confide still in the future, and believe that it is NEVER TOO LATE!' See! I too was bowed down by long suffering, and old age had moreover overtaken me, and I believed that all my strength had vanished; that my life, and my sufferings were in vain—and behold! my head has been again lifted up, my heart appeased, my soul strengthened; and now, in my fiftieth year, I advance into a new future, attended by all that life has of beautiful and worthy of love.

"The change in my soul has enabled me better to comprehend life and suffering, and I am now firmly convinced *that there is no fruitless suffering, and that no virtuous endeavor is in vain.* Winter days and nights may bury beneath their pall of snow the sown corn; but when the spring arrives, it will be found equally true, that 'there grows much bread in the winter night.'

Major Jones's Interview with Mr. Clay at Augusta.—At noon, I went to the Masonic Hall, and was introduced to Mr. Clay. When I gin him my hand, sez I, "I'm monstrous glad to see you in Georgia, sir. I hope you're thrivin," sez I.

"Thank you, Major," sez he, "thank you sir, how is the baby?"

"Right piert, I thank you sir," sez I "and the most surprisinest child in Georgia—he's a perfect coon," sez I.

"That's the right stock, Major," sez he, "give my respects to Mrs. Jones, and tell her I hope ———" but before Mr. Clay could git it out some body tuk me by the coat tail, and sez he, give way Major, and the first thing I knowd I was crowded away into tother eend of the room, by the fellers that was tryin to git at Mr. Clay. Bimeby they got a ring around him and then every body had a fair showin. Locky-Fockys and all came up and shook the old man's hand in good hearty fashion, and I don't believe there was a man left the room that didn't like the old coon better than he did when he went in. Ther's something about him that draws one to him and that makes one feel perfectly familiar although he feels that he's in the presence of a great man.—He's monstrous ugly, if you go to siferin out his features like you would common people's—but for all that, he's the best looking man I ever saw. His mouth is like a overseer's wages, extendin from one year's eend to tother, but when he speaks, you wouldn't have it any smaller if you could. It seems like natur made it so a purpose to give full vent to the patriotic emotions of his noble heart. His eye sparkles with the fire of genius—his broad forehead looks like the front view of the Temple of Wisdom, and all his features bespeak him the noblest work of God—*an honest man.*

Poetical License.—In a church North of England is an epitaph [illegible]:

[illegible]last) and more's the pity,
[illegible]ains of John New city.

[illegible] very handsomely acknowledges [illegible]l license he has taken in the fol[illegible]

Nota bene:

[illegible]man's name was N[illegible]ch [illegible]t rhyme."

COUSIN SALLY DILLIARD.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

SCENE—*A Court of Justice in N. Carolina.*

A beardless disciple of Themis arises, and thus addressed the Court: "May it please your worships, and you gentlemen of the jury, since it has been my fortune (good or bad I will not say) to exercise myself in legal disquisitions, it has never before befallen me to be obliged to prosecute so direful, marked and malicious an assault—a more wilful, violent, dangerous battery; and finally a more diabolical breach of the peace has seldom been your duty to pass upon one so shocking to benevolent feelings, as this which took place over at Captain Rice's in this county. But you will hear from the witnesses."

The witnesses being sworn, two or three were examined, and deposed—one said that he had heard the noise and did not see the fight—another that he saw the row, but didn't know who struck first—and a third, that he was very drunk and couldn't say much about the skrimmage.

Lawyer Chops.—I am very sorry, gentlemen, to have occupied your time with the stupidity of the witnesses, examined. It arises, gentlemen, altogether from misapprehension on my part.—Had I known, as I now do, that I had a witness in attendance, who was acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and who was able to make himself clearly understood by the court and jury, I should not so long have trespassed on your time and patience. Come forward Mr. Harris, and be sworn.

So forward comes the witness, a fat, shuffy looking man, a 'leetle' corned, and took his corporal oath with an air.

Chops.—Harris, we wish you to tell about the riot that happened the other day at Captain Rice's, and as a good deal of time has been already wasted in circumlocution, we wish you to be compendious, and at the same time as explicit as possible.

Harris.—'Edzactly'—giving the lawyer a knowing wink, and at the same time clearing his throat—Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dilliard, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife she mount go. I told cousin Sally Dilliard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had a touch of the rheumatis in the hip, and the big swamp was in the road, and the big swamp was up, for there had been a heap of rain lately, but howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dilliard, my wife she mout go. Well cousin Sally Dilliard then asked me if Mose he mout'nt go. I told cousin Sally Dilliard that Mose he was the foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in the grass; but howsomever, as it was she cousin Sally Dilliard, Mose he mout go—

Chops.—In the name of common sense, Mr. Harris, what do you mean by this rigmarole?

Witness.—Captain Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dilliard she come over to our house and axed me if my wife she mouth't go. I told cousin Sally Dilliard—

Chops.—Stop, sir, if you please; we don't want to hear any thing about cousin Sally Dilliard and your wife—tell us about the fight at Rice's.

Witness.—Well, I will sir, if you will let me.

Chops.—Well sir, go on.

Witness.—Well, Captain Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dilliard she come over to our house and axed me if my wife she mout'nt go——

Chops.—There it is again; witness, witness, please to stop.

Witness.—Well, sir, what do you want?

Chops.—We want to know about the fight, and you must not proceed in this impertinent story. Do you know any thing about the matter before the court?

Witness.—To be sure I do.

Chops.—Well you go on and tell it, and nothing else.

Witness.—Well, Captain Rice he gin a treat——

Chops.—This is intolerable. May it please the court, I move that this witness be committed for a contempt; he seems to be trifling with this court.

Court.—Witness, you are now before a Court of justice, and unless you behave yourself in a becoming manner, you will be sent to jail; so begin and tell what you know about the fight at Capt. Rice's.

Witness (alarmed)—Well, gentlemen, captain Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dilliard——

Chops.—I hope this witness may be ordered into custody.

Court, (after deliberating)—Mr. Attorney, the Court is of opinion that we may save time by telling the witness to go on in his own way. Proceed, Mr. Harris, with your story, but stick to the point.

Witness.—Yes, gentlemen; well, Capt. Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dilliard she come over to our house and axed me if my wife she mout go. I told cousin Sally Dilliard that my wife she was poorly, being as how she had the rheumatis in the hip, and the big swamp was up; but howsomever as it was she, cousin Sally Dilliard, my wife she mout go. Well, cousin Sally Dilliard then asked me if Mose he mouth't go.—I told cousin Sally Dilliard as how Mose, he was the foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in the grass, but howsomever, as it was she cousin Sally Dillard, Mose he mout go. So they goes on together, Mose, my wife, and cousin Sally Dilliard, and they come to the big swamp, and it was up as I was telling you; but being as how there was a log across the big swamp, cousin Sally Dilliard and Mose, like genteel folks, they walked the log, but my wife like a darned fool hoisted her coats and waded through—*and that's all I know about the fight.*

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

FROM THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.

As Mr. Frelinghuysen is now prominently before his fellow-citizens as a candidate for their suffrages, a brief sketch of his previous history may not be unacceptable. He is descended from the Rev. Theodorus J. Frelinghuysen, who emigrated to this country from Holland in 1720, and settled in the county of Somerset. He had the pastoral charge of the Church at Millstone, and of other neighboring parishes. He is said to have been "a great blessing to the Reformed Dutch Church of America. He was an able evangelical and eminently successful preacher. He left five sons, ministers, and two daughters married to ministers." One of his sons, the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, was also pastor of the same churches, and died in 1754. A monument still remains to his memory in the graveyard at Somerville. His son Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen (the father of the present Chancellor) was born in 1753, and when only 22 years old was sent by New Jersey to the Continental Congress, which place he resigned in 1777. He received a large share of the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and, after serving in many State offices, was elected to the United States Senate in 1793, which office domestic duties constrained him to resign in 1796. He was afterwards appointed Major General of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and rendered important military services to his country. He ranked among the ablest and purest citizens of his State, and died in 1804, beloved and lamented by his country and his friends. He left three sons, of whom Theodore (the candidate for the Vice Presidency) only survives.

He was born at Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1787, and is consequently fifty-seven years of age. He graduated at Princeton College in 1804. The Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Thomas H. Crawford, George Chambers, Jos. R. Ingersoll, and President Lindsley, of Nashville University, were among his classmates. He studied law with the late Richard Stockton, and was admitted to practice in 1808. He soon distinguished himself at the bar, and about 1814 was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Sussex county, and in 1817 to be Attorney General of the State, an office for which he was eminently qualified, and the duties of which he fulfilled for the space of twelve years with distinguished ability. It is said that the character which he had then acquired for integrity, and his fervid eloquence, enabled him to exercise an almost unlimited sway over the juries which he was called upon to address. In 1826 he was elected to a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court, vacated by the resignation of Judge Rossell, which he declined. He continued to act as Attorney General until 1829, when he was elected to the Senate of the United States. His course, during the six years he occupied a seat in that body, is known to the country at large. In 1839 he was selected to preside as Chancellor over the University of the city of New York, which station he now occupies.

We might here conclude, but we cannot refrain from saying that this nomination will give great gratification to the Whigs of New Jersey. As a citizen, he is one whom the State has always delighted to honor; and, as a politician, he has always steadfastly maintained and advocated the principles of the Whig party. In private life he exhibits the suavity and amenity of manner, the kindness of heart, and the benevolence of disposition of a Christian. He brings to the discharge of all his duties soundness of judgment, steadiness of purpose, and habits and principles of the strictest integrity. His views are liberal and enlightened; he is beyond the control of mere selfish or partisan influence; and to no one could the great interests of the country be more safely entrusted.

Grateful for the honor conferred upon her by the nomination, the Whigs of New Jersey pledge to their fellow Whigs throughout the Union their most untiring efforts for the maintenance of Whig principles, and the next electoral vote of the State for HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

We sketched hastily on the night of the Nominating Convention, a very thrilling speech concerning Mr. Frelinghuysen's nomination, by Mr. Green of New Jersey; but it failed to reach this city until Sunday. We have elsewhere no report of it, and as it was one of great interest and effect we present now the imperfect sketch we made.

When the motion for appointing a committee to apprise Mr. Frelinghuysen of his nomination was made,

Mr. GREEN rose to make a few remarks, though he said he had not intended to say a word. His heart was too full for utterance, and he should have kept silence but for a single remark that fell from the honorable President of the Convention. "You claim it," said he, "Mr. Frelinghuysen as a New Yorker. I admit you have him now, and we envy you his possession and his presence. And permit me to say, that if the delegation from New York, and the people of New York [illegible]

[illegible] have had [illegible] the very last [illegible] that was taken [illegible] we claim him as truly one [illegible]

"One word more. You think and speak of Mr. Frelinghuysen as a peaceful, moral and religious man,—and so he is, and that I may say is the best part of his character, or that of any other man. But he is more than this: he is a man of *undaunted firmness*. He sprung from the best blood of the Revolution. General Frederick Frelinghuysen, his father, in the darkest hour of that struggle, when the banner of King George floated in triumph over the land, was the first and the foremost in the hall of Council and in the battle field. He was at Trenton and Monmouth, and wherever the cause of liberty was in danger. His son inherits that blood, and rely upon it, he will not prove recreant to any trust you may commit to his hands. I have said we envy New York the possession of such a man: But we will *yield the honor* if you'll give him the support you ought to do. (Cheers.) If you will stand by him as New Jersey will, we will relinquish the honor for his success.—Much as we honor the Empire State, you will honor yourselves in honoring Theodore Frelinghuysen. No loftier name can be presented—no man more to be relied upon than he. But we feel that he is ours. It is here, in the hearts of our people, that he has his home. (Cheers.) But now the nation claims him and she will have him. He is a man of thoroughly national feelings, of a proud and lofty bearing; he loves his country and his heart will cease to beat before he will do any thing to stain her honor or injure her estate. It is the first time New Jersey has ever asked the gift of any office from the people of the United States. But now you have honored us; you have chosen our son to be your champion, and now we will honor ourselves by placing upon your action the "broad seal" of New Jersey approbation.

SPEECH OF MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.

A great meeting was held in New York city, on Monday night, to respond to the nomination of the Whig National Convention. After the proceedings of the meeting were over, the Whigs adjourned to Mr. Frelinghuysen's house, when he was called out and made the following admirable address, which we copy from the Express:

My fellow-citizens: I thank you for your enthusiastic approbation of the nomination lately made by the Whigs of the United States, assembled in Convention at Baltimore. To be selected by such a body of distinguished patriots is an honor I most deeply and sensibly feel, and the more deeply and sensibly, that it is so cheerfully ratified by my friends and neighbors in New York. I can only say, that such a mark of kindness will strengthen my attachment to Whig principles, it such strengthening were necessary, and that it is certainly calculated to make me strive to the best of my abilities, if I am ever put in a situation to carry out your principles, so to act as to merit this kindness, and to justify the confidence you have conferred upon me. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, the great principles of the Whig Party, for which you have so long and so nobly struggled amid periods of the greatest gloom, and notwithstanding the most cruel disappointments, are my principles. [Cheers, three times given, and three times repeated —with cries, "we know that," "we made the nomination for that."] I have long cherished these principles. I shall maintain them hereafter, as I have maintained them heretofore. [Cheers.] They are, as I understand them—

A sound National Currency.

A just limitation of Executive power.

A Tariff for revenue, discriminating for the purpose of incidental protection to domestic industry. [Loud cheering.]

An equal and fair distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union.

These, as I understand them, continued Mr. Frelinghuysen, are the cardinal although not all the principles of the Whig party; and after what I have already said, I need hardly add, that they will find me an humble but willing advocate, in whatever position I may be placed. [Cheers.]

We need an Executive administration of the Government (Mr. F. continued to say) that will fairly and faithfully carry out the principles of the Constitution, exercising its full powers where powers are given it, and keeping strictly within its limitations where powers are limited; conceding when there ought to be concession, but firm when concession would result in injury; liberally maintaining its compromises, but as independently carrying out its positive commands; and yet one that will take no other responsibilities upon it but what he finds there. It is a matter, as it seems to me, for thankfulness, that in a distinguished citizen of Kentucky all these principles are embodied, and that he is not only pledged to them by a long public life, but that such is the truthfulness and fidelity of his nature that the people can well trust him with power to carry them out. [Great cheering.]

Gentlemen, the political life of Henry Clay, for thirty years past, has been only an illustration of Whig principles, and the history of his life for twenty years would be the history of his country. Whenever there was a struggle for the protection of American labor against foreign industry, where but on the side of his country was Henry Clay? Whenever there was a struggle to limit the alarming and overgrown magnitude of Executive power, where but on the side of the people was Henry Clay? Or, when the vast public domain was in jeopardy from being offered for sale in the political market, where, but on the side of faith, of honor, of justice to all, was our illustrious champion and friend? [Great cheering.] In all of these great questions his voice has been heard from the first: in all the combats concerning them he has led the van. [Cheers.] He has never compromised the dignity of his position to gain a vote, or the momentary breath of popular favor; but, with an eye ever steadily fixed upon an approving public, he has fearlessly discharged what he has deemed to be his duty. [Cheers.] I do not believe a purer patriot breathes on the whole continent of America. [cheers;] and for proof I point to a long public life, passed in stirring scenes, which has never conflicted with probity or honor; a life unsullied by meanness or grovelling appeals to improper ambition; in all of which his principles have been put forth with ardor and as clear as light, while every pulse beating within him has been for the welfare and the true glory of his country. If such a man does not deserve the name of a patriot, I do not know who does deserve the name, or who can. [Cheers.] They say he is ambitious! I dare say he is. Be it so, then. But point me to the time when he has not sacrificed ambition and himself, if what he deemed his duty called. I happen to know that on that great question, the public lands, the question was thrust upon him by an adverse Senate to make him unpopular in the West. He entered upon it with a zeal characteristic of himself, and gave it the whole power of his mind. He never thought of what was to become of himself. As a Western man, he had a tempting field for political traffic in the [illegible] purpose [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

THE BRITISH TARIFF KILLED!—We have the highest satisfaction in recording the fate of Gen. McKay's bill to destroy the prosperity of the country by repealing the present wise Tariff law. In a House containing nearly two Locofocos to one Whig, it has been deliberately *rejected!* Could there be a stronger affirmation of the wisdom of that great measure of Whig policy? Could there be a more complete exposure of the insincerity of Locofoco opposition?—How can the leaders of the party justify themselves for their everlasting denunciations of the Tariff, the black Whig Tariff? The insincerity of their demagogical appeals to passion against a measure which they themselves *dare not* repeal, must now be apparent, and they will lose what little remains they possessed of the people's confidence. So be it!

THE TARIFF QUESTION SETTLED.

We have sincere satisfaction in being able to inform our readers that the great question of the present Session—of the present Congress, indeed—was yesterday settled in the House of Representatives by the *rejection* of the bill to reduce the duties on imports. It was a rejection in form, though not in fact, the actual question which decided its fate being upon a motion to *lay the bill on the table*, (understood to be a test question,) which was decided affirmatively by a vote of 105 to 99, every Whig voting in the affirmative except one, who considered himself pledged to vote for the bill. After this vote was declared, a motion for *reconsidzration* was made, and decided in the negative. So that the vote of yesterday *cannot* now be reconsidered. Nor can the bill possibly be resumed or revived in any way by less than a two-thirds vote. So that, figuratively speaking, it is not only dead, but buried.

This, as our readers may remember, is the issue which we predicted, even before the meeting of Congress.—*National Intelligencer.*

AWFUL RIOTS.—See the accounts of *the three days* in Philadelphia.

We learn by yesterday's mail, that there was no further outbreak after Wednesday, up to Friday night, though in several parts of the city incendiary attempts were made. A train of combustibles was laid to fire St. Philip's Church, but it was discovered in time to prevent its destruction.

The people had a great meeting on Thursday morning, at which resolutions offered by Horace Binney were adopted, to protect the peace of the city at all hazards. Some thousands of citizens immediately enrolled themselves as a guard, and entered at once on duty, filling every Church and exposed point with armed men.

The number of persons killed during the riots is ascertained to be 14, and the number wounded 39.

RATIFICATION.—Every where the nominations made at Baltimore are received by the Whigs with perfect satisfaction. Besides the general expression of sentiment through the papers, great meetings have been held at New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Richmond, &c. &c. at all of which eloquent speeches were delivered by such men as Messrs. Fillmore, Pennington, Toombs, Dawson, Rariden, Leigh, &c.

At New York, the meeting adjourned to Mr. Frelinghuysen's residence, and when they cheered him, he appeared and delivered the speech which will be found in another part of this paper.

We had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Clay, at Washington, pay the highest compliment to the talents, patriotism, and honesty, of Mr. Frelinghuysen. We never heard a more perfect endorsement of a character, and it was uttered with an emphasis that showed it came from the heart.

The only objections we have heard against Mr. F., are, that he is too religious a man to add any strength to the Ticket; and, that he is an Abolitionist. We shall not object to the Locofocos prosecuting their inquiries on these points. It will not hurt Mr. F., with the Whigs at least, to prove him a religious man, which can be very readily done. And they *cannot* prove him an Abolitionist. If we are rightly informed, he has had no connection with that party. He was always friendly to the Colonization Society, whose objects have been bitterly denounced by the Abolitionists.

The name of the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency is pronounced Frelin*ghy*sen—the *u* not being sounded.

In the very imperfect list of Delegates to the National Convention, copied from the Baltimore papers into the last Observer, besides many errors in the names from other States, two occur in the North Carolina Delegation, viz: Messrs. H. W. Miller and W. W. Cherry are mentioned as being present, whereas they were unable to attend, and their Districts were represented by the Alternates, Messrs. Edward Lee Winslow, and R. H. Ramsay.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

Nathaniel Boyden, Esq. is the Whig candidate for Senator in the Counties of Rowan and Davie, and Messrs. John B. Lord and Alexander Holdshouser, for the Commons in Rowan county.

In Granville, John Bullock, for the Senate, and Dr. Abner W. Gray, James T. Littlejohn, and Wm. Amis, for the Commons, are the Whig candidates.

The Candidates for Randolph county are, Henry B. Elliott, Esq. for the Senate; Alfred Brower, and Julian E. Leach, Esquires, for the Commons—all Whigs of the best sort.

The Whigs of Beaufort County have nominated Col. Joshua Taylor for the Senate, and Hon. Edward Stanly and Frederick Grist for the Commons—"as strong a Ticket as could be started."

The Post Office called Tyson's Store, in Moore county, has been discontinued, and a new one established instead at Watson's Bridge,—Wm. Watson, Esq., Postmaster.

The Raleigh Standard publishes a story from the Baltimore Republican, that there was a fight in the gallery of the Church during the sitting of the late Whig Convention. The story is a *vile falsehood*. From our seat we could see every part of the Church and galleries, and no such fight, nor any thing like it, took place.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—During a late sojourn of a few days at Washington, we saw and heard much to interest us, and with which we intended our readers should be interested also; but a letter which we wrote for our last week's paper was delayed on the way till after that paper was issued.

In the first place, we saw Mr. Clay there, looking well, and in fine spirits. He speaks, we were informed, in the most grateful terms of the kindness of the people of North Carolina to himself, and of the unmingled pleasure his visit afforded him. He intended to leave Washington the latter part of the last week, to travel as privately as possible to his home in Kentucky, declining all invitations to public receptions.

There will be, it is pretty certain, *no* nominations confirmed at this Session, to the vacant Judgeships of the Supreme Court.

Gen. Saunders, it was universally believed, is to have an office very soon. It is true that the General has cried "Wolf! Wolf!" so often, that the public has come to be a little incredulous whenever they see an announciation of the probable gratification of his darling propensity. But his late letter advocating the Annexation of Texas is believed to have done the business for him. He has at last touched Mr. Tyler's soft part, and his reward, in the shape of the Attorney Generalship or a Foreign Mission, will soon be realized. The Postmaster General, Mr. Wickliffe, and the Attorney General, Mr. Nelson, are to retire, it is understood,—whether voluntarily or not, is not so well ascertained.

Our new Senator, Mr. Haywood, ranks low, even with his own party. Besides an air of self-conceit, which the world never tolerates, even where superiority is acknowledged, (as it is not in his case,) there has been a pertinacious devotion of his attention to *small* matters, which the same world always attributes to the existence of a mind the opposite of enlarged, liberal, and statesmanlike. He has never spoken, we believe, upon any measure of public interest, but his voice is often heard upon private bills, and his batch of bills to reduce every body's pay but his own is justly regarded as a piece of demagoguism unworthy of that which *we* believe him to be capable of.

Dr. Duncan has almost as *rowdyish* an appearance as one would expect from reading his speeches.

The scene in the House, on Monday of last week, whilst it was intensely interesting and exciting, was not calculated to make one proud of our National Legislature, or in love with a life in which such scenes are of not rare occurrence. An old member of Congress, familiar with the House some twenty years ago, and not a personal spectator of its manners from that time till last week, expressed to us his deep feeling of mortification at the change that had taken place. In his day, members treated each other as *gentlemen*, however much they might differ politically. But now, so many persons are sent to Congress who are not gentlemen, or at least do not behave as such, that a looker-on cannot but feel distressed at the idea that the tumultuous, rude, and wrangling mob below him, are the Representatives of the orderly, decent, and peaceable people of this country. The spectacle makes one look with a double portion of his usual respect and affection upon such men as the Representative of an adjoining District, whom we have so often voted for, and who faithfully and understandingly performs all his duties, and never gave his constituents cause to blush for any act of his public or private life. The people do not sufficiently value such men: They too often prefer those who, at all hazards, are determined to make a conspicuous figure.

The scene to which we allude, was that which followed the presentation, by Mr. Saunders, of his Report from the Select Committee in relation to the fight between Messrs. Rathbun and White. In that Report, Gen. Saunders briefly summed up the testimony of the 34 witnesses examined on oath, which was to this effect: That at the moment Mr. White's hour expired he was defending Mr Clay from a charge of having uttered an aristocratic sentiment in a speech made some 25 years ago: (The charge was made in a speech of Mr. Rich of Vt. printed in 1820, and an extract from that speech, was certified by several Locofoco members to be a true extract from Rich's speech.) Mr. Kennedy rose to affirm that the extract was a true copy from Rich's speech, but some one else being entitled to the floor, he was not permitted to proceed, whereupon Mr. Rathbun said aloud, "never mind, we can prove it all around the House." Mr. White replied, "you can prove a damned lie then." Mr. White deemed it a very important fact in his case, affirmed as it was by every witness who heard the words, that he leaned over to Mr. Rathbun, and whispered these words in his ear; and he wished that fact stated in the Report before it was printed, that it might be seen that he intended no disrespect to the House, or disturbance to its business. Gen. Saunders and the whole party for four or five hours resisted every effort of Mr. White to have this undisputed fact stated, and finally ordered the Report to be printed as it stood, by a vote of 102 to 58. The object was unhesitatingly charged upon them, viz: a desire to place Mr. White as much as possible in the wrong before the public. But they were past blushing. Not satisfied with this, two of the party offered resolutions, which they were afterwards shamed into withdrawing, proposing, instantly, without examining a word of the testimony, to censure both White and Rathbun, and then to censure White separately, in addition to the joint censure. Altogether, it was a disgraceful exhibition of personal and party malignity. Questions of order, motions for the Previous Question to cut off debate, and every other mode was resorted to, to effect the purpose of the party; and the indignation of Mr. White and his friends, and the bitter scourging which Cave Johnson received, only seemed to add to the obstinacy with which they pursued their object.

VIRGINIA.—All the Counties have been heard from, and the result is, a Whig majority of 12 in the House of Delegates, being 2 more than the Locofoco majority in the Senate. Virginia is redeemed!

CONNECTICUT U. S. SENATOR.—The Hon. Jabez W. Huntington (Whig,) was on Thursday last, reelected U. S. Senator for Connecticut for six years from the 4th of March, 1845.

Governor Dorr's trial has resulted in his conviction of the crime of Treason against the State. He has moved an arrest of judgment, founded on a bill of exceptions.

HARD TO PLEASE.—The Locofocos abused Mr. Clay for travelling from New Orleans to Washington before he was nominated, contending that it was derogatory to himself and insulting to the people thus to mingle among them. But now that he *is* a candidate, and says that he thinks it right to go quietly home and remain there till after the election, these same sensitive Locofocos are up in arms against his "gross hypocrisy," as they call it.

TROUBLE IN THE LOCOFOCO CAMP!—The late demonstrations of Whig enthusiasm, union, and strength, at Baltimore and elsewhere throughout the country, have frightened the Locofocos from their propriety, and they have been guilty of greater indiscretions, by confessions of weakness and fear, and by hasty moves and as hasty retreats, than were ever before heard of. They have usually been able to keep their temper, and to conceal their family quarrels. But the Globe, Enquirer, &c. have lately disclosed every thing.

In the first place, the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, heretofore strongly in favor of Van Buren, has procured the passage of a resolution to withdraw the instruction to the Virginia Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, to vote for Van, leaving them free to vote for any body who may be in favor of Annexation. For this the Globe took its old friend to task, telling him that he was "the dupe" of "a mere handful of malcontents in Congress, meeting in clandestine caucus," "intrigting to undermine Mr. Van Buren," "instigated by Mr. Tyler and his co-laborers in the effort to betray and defeat the Democratic party," &c.

To this lecture the Enquirer replied in a subdued tone of remonstrance against the Globe's harshness, and with a promise to support the nominee, whether Van Buren or any one else. This mollified the temper of the Globe, which regrets that its "hastily written article has wounded the feelings of a time-honored friend." It did not mean to say he was *duped*, but only *deceived;* and this is followed by a perfect dauber ing of flattery of the old gentleman.

But the Enquirer was not the principal target at which the Globe's shafts were aimed. It assailed Mr. Calhoun with unmeasured bitterness of reproach. It charged him with *a design* to make the Treaty which he pretended to favor, odious to the whole North, and thus *to defeat it!* It charged him with operating through members of Congress to get Mr. Van Buren and the Globe *committed* on the subject of Annexation. It charged that this vast concerted conspiracy of his had ended in "the *utter* CONSTERNATION *and* DISBANDMENT *of the democratic party in Congress*"!! It charged him with "artful management," with forming "a secret coalition with John Tyler," with endeavoring to supplant Mr. Van Buren, and to get one of themselves nominated by the Convention which they themselves have called "a foul packed Convention." "Can insolence and presumption go further?" asks the Globe; and it formally reads Mr. Calhoun once more out of the Locofoco Church.

The Globe charges that Locofoco members of Congress have been operated upon by the hope of office, and adds,—

"But the administration has carried this work beyond Congress; and we know, certainly, has brought its influence to bear upon the members of the democratic national convention, shortly to assemble at Baltimore. *We know that executive appointments have been already scattered among its members*, and have reasons to believe that *the highest office in the gift of the President has been tendered to an influential member*, who, it is supposed, can influence all the delegates from his State."

What a picture is this of Locofoco honesty!

The evident ill temper of the Globe may be attributed in part, doubtless, to its own amusing position on the Texas Question. On the 15th of April the Globe took strong ground *in favor* of the Treaty and immediate Annexation. Ten days afterwards Mr. Van Buren came out *against* the Treaty. Here was a dilemma! But the Globe proceeded at once to cut the knot which it could not untie. It forthwith took the *back track!* and came out against the Treaty, on the flimsy pretext, that it did not know, when it first spoke, of the existence of the Armistice between Mexico and Texas, (which every body else knew of,) and was opposed to plunging the country in a war with Mexico!

Next come the various publications of some 20 or 30 members of Congress.

Mr. Cross, the sole Representative of Arkansas, says that "he will, under no circumstances, cast his vote in favor of a Candidate for the Presidency who is opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas to the U. States." And he puts this declaration expressly in reference to Mr. Van Buren.

Next, the two Senators and nine Representatives of Ohio, denounce the movement against Van Buren, who is their only choice.

Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia, follows this up by a warm defence of Van Buren and exposure of the intrigues against him, in which he deals some hard blows to his old friend of the Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. A. Kennedy of Indiana, takes the other side. He says he has "used all proper means—openly, not secretly,—to procure the nomination of some other person than Martin Van Buren," "under a deep conviction that he is not the proper person for our party to rally around in the coming struggle."

The eight Locofoco members from Indiana come out next, with a declaration that the conviction is forced upon them, against their inclination, not only by information from their own State, but from all quarters, that *they must be defeated if Van Buren be the candidate.*

The members from Mississippi, and Delegates from that State to the Baltimore Convention, unanimously declare, that they will support none but those who go for Texas. So that Mississippi cuts loose from Van Buren.

Ex-Governor Polk of Tennessee is out in favor of "immediate re-annexation."

The Globe says that a caucus was held at the capitol on the night of the 5th, "*the prominent proceeding of which was to repudiate Mr. Van Buren as a candidate*, and to declare opposition to him as such."

The N. Y. True Sun says *there are but* 25 *members of Congress who are in favor of Van Buren*, but that they will stick to him at all hazards.

The Richmond Enquirer says,—

"If things go on as they have gone for ten days past, *our party must be beaten*, and Henry Clay be elected Dictator of the Republic."

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Penn. comes next. He is written to from Maryland, to know whether he thinks Van Buren can carry Pennsylvania, the writers assuring him, that many of the "best Democrats will not support him." To this Mr. Ingersoll replies, that he is a faithful friend to Van Buren; but, says he, "I believe a very large majority of the members of Congress have been brought to apprehend Mr. Clay's election by numerous and ubiquitous evidences of popular sentiment, not in his favor, but from another cause."

At the "Democratic Association of Virginia," at Richmond, on Wednesday night last, one of the orators, Mr. Philip Mayo, candidly confessed, that Van Buren could not obtain the vote either of Virginia or New York.

The whole Locofoco Delegation from South Carolina have published a Card, in which they say, that the charge of the Ohio Locofocos, (of a movement to discard Van Buren,) "if intended to embrace the South Carolina delegation, is utterly destitute of truth." This is not very courteous, certainly.

We have material for extending this *expose* of the present condition and prospects of the Locofoco party to a much greater length; but we forbear. No one can fail to see that Locofocoism is dead, *dead*, DEAD.

GEN. SAUNDERS.—The Representative of this District has published two Letters, calculated and doubtless intended to have an important bearing, if not upon the destinies of the world, at least upon the fortunes of R. M. Saunders. The first, addressed to Burton Craige, Esq. of this State, was published in hot haste on the day of its date in the Madisonian at Washington. (This selection of a new organ instead of the Globe, is not without a meaning.) The General is warmly in favor of the Treaty,—is for the immediate annexation of Texas,—and avows his determination, as a Delegate to the Locofoco Convention on the 27th inst. to "select as a candidate a Democrat, who shall most likely command success, and who shall be known as a true friend to annexation. Whether such a candidate can be selected, (he adds,) and whether that candidate shall be a Johnson, Tyler, Cass, Buchanan, the gallant Old Ironsides, will be for the people and the Convention to decide."

The reader will observe that the General does not include Van Buren in his list of available candidates, and that he gives a prominent place to that *honest* and *consistent* "Democrat" John Tyler. This will scarcely fail to obtain an office, for Tyler has so few adherents, that an accession like this can be readily paid for.

But besides this letter, Gen. Saunders has published another, as follows:—

To the editor of the North Carolina Standard:

As it has been publicly charged that a portion of the democratic members of Congress have been engaged in an intrigue to influence and control the Baltimore convention against the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as the democratic candidate for the presidency; and as I understand I am considered as one of the "traitors in the camp," I desire my constituents shall know the part I have acted, that they be prepared to decide as to the justice of the charge, so far as I am concerned. I have attended no caucus, signed no paper, with the view of associating against Mr. Van Buren for the presidency. I have interchanged opinions freely with our democratic friends in Congress, and had uniformly declared against the policy of setting aside Mr. Van Buren, as I considered his nomination had been fixed by the party. But I have, at the same time, said I could see no impropriety in the delegation of each State acting for themselves; and as the members of Congress were in the daily receipt of letters from their constituents, they could communicate any information they might thus receive to their new delegation to the convention that I presumed all who desired success to the cause could not object to information from any source; that as to the charge of caucus dictation, both whigs and democrats were in the weekly, if not daily (or rather nightly) habit of holding caucuses: that whilst the delegates might be "fresh from the people," they certainly could not object to any additional information, judging themselves as to its value. Being myself an alternate delegate, and notified by my principal that he could not attend, I desired information for my guide. I now state, as the result of my conference, as matters at present stand, *that in the twenty-one States, in which the democratic party claim as having any reasonable prospect of success, a majority of the democratic delegations representing those States will say, that with Mr. Van Buren as the presidential candidate*, HE *cannot carry more than* SEVEN; *that with a fresh candidate of sound democratic principles, we should have an equal, and even better chance than our opponents, in carrying the other* FOURTEEN *States*. If what I have thus stated and done be treason to the people, then I am a traitor. But I take the occasion to say to those who are prating so offensively about traitors, that in the matter now agitating the public, *Arno'ds* may be found in the field; and it will not be difficult in deciding who they are.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

May 5, 1844.

There are some notable things in this letter. In the first place, is the admission that Van Buren cannot carry more than *seven* States. All our information satisfies us, that Van Buren and his friends will not consent that he shall be laid on the shelf; and, that if they did, the party cannot find any one else as strong, but a change at this late day would be an acknowledgment of weakness totally destructive of the party.

In the next place, observe how totally wanting in respect the General is to the Editor of the Standard. There is neither "dear sir" at the beginning, nor "yours respectfully" at the end; but there is, instead, a very distinct intimation that the Editor of the Standard is a *Benedict Arnold*, who has no right to be "prating so offensively about traitors." It is not for us to dispute the accuracy with which each of the belligerants describes his quondam friend. They know each other perfectly well, and are fully capable of appreciating each other's worth.

It is worthy of remark, that the Standard publishes the above letter, which came out first in the Globe, without a word of remark.

UNITY OF THE "DEMOCRACY."—The Petersburg (Va.) Republican, a Calhoun paper, contains the following complimentary notice of some of the leaders of *the* party:—

"*Benton, Blair & Co.*—We scarcely know how to treat this scurvy pack who undertake not only to make presidential CANDIDATES for the Union, but to denounce and insult the Republican party of any state which refuses to support THEIR candidate. Even Virginia, the noble and glorious Old Dominion, whose sons whether at home, or abroad, stand where none can stand beside them—Virginia is to be bullied into the support of Martin Van Buren, by Benton, and Blair of the Globe, and a letter from the Ohio delegation. THE OHIO DELEGATION, (God save the mark,) a miserable set who go to Congress for the money they make by their mileage, and from 'petticoat' Allen and snap-turtle Tappan, down to the ruffian Duncan, constitute, with Benton, the Democratic Disgrace in the Senate—their shame in the House of Representatives."

GOOD.—The Charleston Mercury speaks of "the vile and indecent slang in which the Globe habitually indulges," and of Blair as the "vixen of Mr. Benton's kitchen."

It is stated, that the register at the Rail Road Depot at Washington City shows, that 28,000 persons passed from that city to Baltimore between Monday and Thursday mornings of the late week of the Whig Conventions. This was but a small part of those who went to Baltimore, as people came from every direction, and in every kind of conveyance.

The Locofoco State Conv[illegible]of N[illegible]rk, assembled at Syra[illegible]on the [illegible]ninated Van Buren for Pr[illegible]

RAIL ROAD A[illegible]ains of cars between Balt[illegible]ne in collision o[illegible]no-tives we[illegible] hands attached to the [illegible]wo others serio[illegible] wounded, and a number [illegible]assengers bruis[illegible] Mr. Webster was along, and es[illegible]ed without injury. The passengers held a meeting, discovered that the accident resulted from gross negligence, and determined to institute a prosecution—Mr. Webster offering his services to conduct it gratuitously.

The Salisbury Watchman is out in [illegible] of new type, and is besides much enla[illegible] presents a very handsome appearan[illegible]

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 6th, the bill appropriating $400,000 for continuing the National Road through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, was passed, 23 to 12.

A short Executive Session was held.

On Tuesday, Mr. Dixon H. Lewis of Alabama, appeared and took his seat, in the place of Mr. Wm. R. King.

Mr. Bagby delivered himself of a speech against the Tariff.

Several private bills were considered, and an Executive session held.

On Wednesday, nothing of importance, except a long Executive Session with closed doors.

On Thursday, after the morning business, the death of Mr. Brinkerhoff of Ohio was announced and the Senate adjourned.

On Friday, nothing of importance, except a long Executive session. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, Mr. Saunders presented a Report on the fight, (a notice of which will be found elsewhere.) The House resolved to discharge Moore, the man who fired the pistol, with the understanding that he was to be prosecuted by the civil authorities.

Mr. Duncan commenced a speech on the Tariff.

On Tuesday, Messrs. Duncan, Hardin, Rhett, Caldwell, and Stephens, spoke on the Tariff.

On Wednesday, the Tariff debate was brought to a close, and a vast number of amendments were offered, and generally rejected, the vote being taken without debate.

On Thursday, nothing done but to announce Mr. Brinkerhoff's death.

On Friday, Mr. Cary of Maine, and Mr. Goggin of Virginia, new members, appeared and took seats; and Mr. Lewis of Alabama resigned his seat.

The Tariff bill came up for the last time. Mr. Barnard spoke against the bill, and Mr. McKay in favor of it. After it was laid on the table, and the motion to reconsider rejected, Mr. Stewart, remarking that *a death* had just occurred in the House, and that it was usual to adjourn on such occasions, moved an adjournment, which was carried.

On Saturday, the House was engaged on unimportant District of Columbia business.

The April No. of the Southern Quarterly Review, published at Charleston by D. K. Whitaker, Esq. is at hand. It contains nine articles, viz:

1. Herder's Philosophy of History.
2. The Reformed Israelites.
3. American Oratory—(founded on the recently published speeches of Clay and Calhoun.)
4. History of Florida.
5. Milton's Genius.
6. Life and Character of M. de Malesherbes.
7. Puseyism no Popery, &c.
8. The Mysteries of Paris.
9. Critical Notices.

Fire.—About mid-day on Thursday last, fire broke out near one of the stills of Brown & DeRosset's Turpentine Distillery, on the other side of the river, facing the town, and progressed until it had destroyed all the buildings of the establishment, mostly sheds, besides some 6 or 7 hundred barrels of rosin. Loss $1200 or $1500.—*Wil. Chron.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. J. B Buxton, JOSHUA CARMON, Esq. to Miss MALINDA BEBEE, daughter of the late Asa Bebee, Esq. of this place.

At Rockfish, on the 5th instant, Mr. WILLIAM SHAW to Miss MARGARET COUNCIL.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday, 8th instant, Mrs. ANN McKAY, aged 63. Thus has another bright link dropped from the chain which binds the past to the present generation. The large circle of friends and acquaintances which the amiable qualities of this estimable woman had enlisted in the bounds of affection, deplore her loss; and those who have experienced from her a mother's love and care—who have been the objects of her maternal solicitude from their cradle, have lost one whose like they may never look upon again; but they must be comforted with the hope that the good Father of us all has taken her, in the ripeness of mature age and the full belief of a redeeming Saviour, to a happier world.

In this town, on Monday last, Mr. NATHAN MITCHELL.

On the 24th ultimo, at the residence of his brother Wm. McLean, Richmond Co., North Carolina, after a short illness, HUGH McLEAN, of Columbia, S. C. in the 37th year of his age.

In Memphis, Tenn., on the 11th of April, of pleurisy, Mrs. MARY ANN FAUCETT, wife of David A. Faucett, formerly of Orange county, and daughter of Mann Patterson, Esq., dec'd.

Of consumption, on the morning of the 11th of April, at the residence of A. Lonfear, in the city of New Orleans, RICHARD TROTTER, second son of Gen. Thomas G. Polk of Marshall county, Miss., formerly of North Carolina.

In New York, on the 5th inst., Mrs. SUSAN M. MOORE, widow of Colonel Maurice Moore, of Wilmington, N. C.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 2.—Brig Moxy from Philadelphia. 4.—Schr. Savannah from St. Thomas. 6.—Brig Echo from Mariel, Cuba.

CLEARANCES.

May 2.—Schr. Henry Chase for N. York. 3.—Schrs. Alaric for New York, Forester for do., H. Westcott for Philadelphia. 4.—Brigs Anawan for Cuba, Tremont for Kingston, Ja.; Schr. Grampus for Boston. 7.—Brig Echo for Boston; Schr. Julia for Philadelphia. 8.—Brig John H. Stevens for Port au Prince; Schr. Patriot for Boston.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and [illegible] Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill [illegible]s, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and [illegible]ds, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles [illegible]rs, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, [illegible]as, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess [illegible]rk, Principe Cigars, &c.

[illegible]044. 6tf

FOR SALE.

KEGS PURE WHITE LE[illegible]

25 ditto Extra Pure

JNO [illegible] SON.

[illegible]y 15, 1844. 6tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

May 1, 1844.

THIS BANK has declared a Dividend of two (2) per cent. for the last four (4) months.

Its future Dividends will be made on the 1st of May and the 1st of Nov. in each year, to correspond with the alteration made by the Legislature in the periods of the annual meetings of the Stockholders.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*

May 8, 1844. 6-3w

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the Subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.

May 8, 1844. 6-4m

☞ **The 28th Annual Con**vention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Peter's Church, Washington, on the 4th Wednesday in May 1844.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

May 13, 1844.

☞ Washington Whig, Raleigh Register, Wilmington Chronicle, and Newbernian, will please publish the above.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of Peleg Pearce, dec'd, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be granted.

MARY E. PEARCE, *Administratrix.*

Fayetteville, May 15, 1844. 6-3w

Strayed or Stolen,

From the Subscriber, a small SORREL HORSE, with blaze in his face, the right hind foot white and a stifle shoe on his left. I will pay a reasonable charge for his delivery, or information enabling me to recover him.

JNO. CROW.

May 15, 1844. 6-2w

BRIGADE ORDER, No. 3.

HEAD QUARTERS,
4TH BRIGADE N. C. MILITIA,
Carthage, April 11, 1844.

THE Special Court Martial convened for the trial of Colonel Duncan McCormick, having acquitted the said Duncan McCormick of the charges preferred against him, the action of the Court is approved. The Court is hereby dissolved.

Lieutenant Colonel Shaw is hereby ordered to parade his Regiment on the 4th day of July next, at the usual parade ground, when and where Colonel McCormick will resume the command. Col. McCormick is hereby discharged of arrest.

By order of the Brigadier General, W. D. Dowd.

D. G. MAC RAE,
Acting Aid-de-Camp.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
33d Regiment N. C. Militia,
May 7, 1844.

PURSUANT to the annexed order of Brigadier General Dowd, Elijah Fuller will order the Captains of the several Companies composing this Regiment, to parade their Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and publish the usual notice thereof in the Newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville.

WILLIAM SHAW, *Lt. Col.*

HEAD QUARTERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

ATTENTION! *Gentlemen Officers of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia:*

PURSUANT to the annexed order of Lt. Col. Wm. Shaw, you are hereby commanded to have your respective Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of Lt. Col. William Shaw.

ELIJAH FULLER, *Adjutant.*

Fayetteville, May 8, 1844. 6-4Jy

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED!

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

May 1, 1844. 67-1Ypd

State of North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Duplin Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1844.

Amos Brown *vs.* Dicey Brown.

Petition for Divorce.

IT is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer, newspapers printed in Fayetteville, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 4th Monday in September, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and be set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, William Farrior, Clerk of said Court at Office at Kenansville, the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

WILLIAM FARRIOR.

May 4, 1844. 6-3m

R. D. ADDINGTON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM VIRGINIA.

VERY respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he can always be found (for a short time) at the Lafayette Hotel, unless professionally engaged elsewhere. Persons wishing to consult him are requested to call as soon as practicable, especially those who desire Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, as this operation sometimes requires considerable time. The several operations of plugging, cleaning, regulating and extracting the Teeth, shall always be performed in the neatest and kindest manner, and upon the most modern improved scientific principles. Old plates altered so as to fit comfortably.

May 8, 1844. 5tn

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware.

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Plain Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Laines; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Muff and Book Muslins; and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and blk Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to B. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

Oct. Ter. 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; DeAubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style.)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Duroide-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 Bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 30, 1844.

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a large and well selected assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,

All of which they intend offering at the lowest market prices, for Cash or undoubted Notes.

March 26, 1844. 99-8w

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. prime Muscovado SUGAR,
10 do. ditto MOLASSES,
10 tons assorted Swedes IRON.

For sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 25, 1844. 99tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee,

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1843. 34tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail,

by

D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP formed between the Subscribers in August last, for the transportation of the Mail between Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. under the name and style of John McLean & Co., is this day dissolved by *mutual consent*. All demands against the said Copartnership will be paid by B. L. McLauchlin, who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due it.

JOHN McLEAN.
B. L. McLAUCHLIN.

March 29, 1844. 1490-swpd

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest of John McLean, Esq. in the Stage Line from Fayetteville, N. C. to Columbia, S. C., will in future conduct the business in his own name.

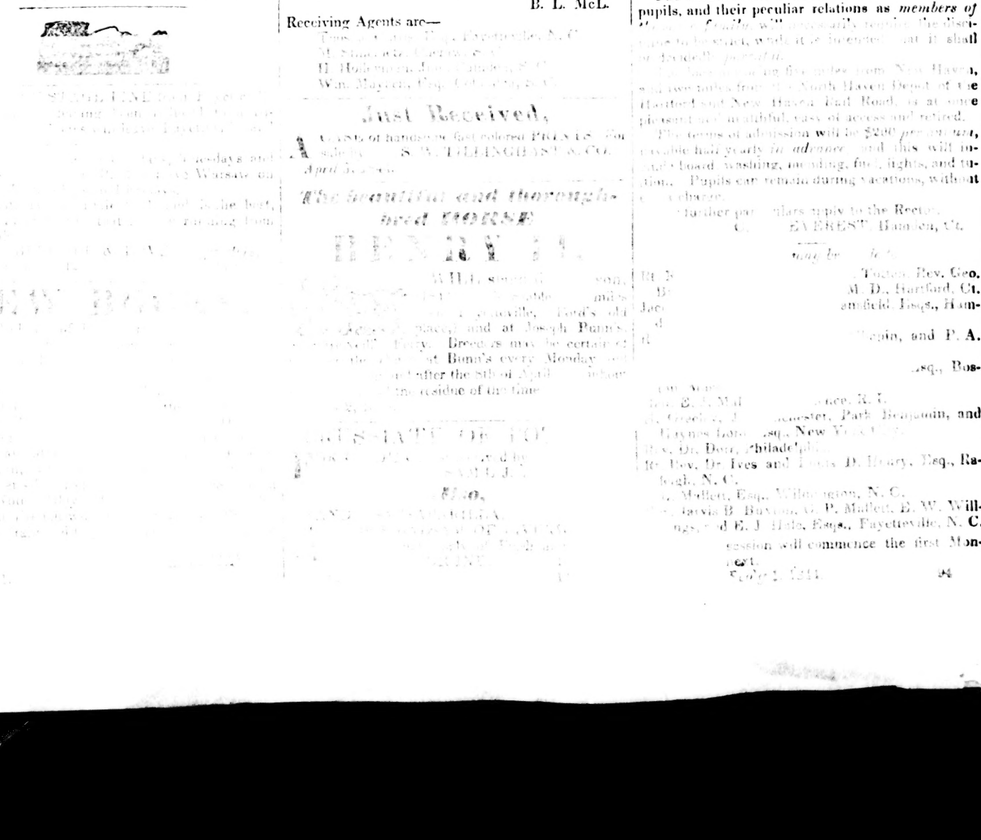
B. L. McLAUCHLIN.

March 29, 1844.

N. B. Mr. Daniel McLean is authorized Agent to transact business connected with the Stage Line.

B. L. McL.

Receiving Agents are—



JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and
Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1844. 93-*f*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 95tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 18 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Check's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

Rectory Boarding School,

HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been induced to open a FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to the present number.

Systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of*

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

More Brilliant Still.

$60,000, $30,000, $15,000, $14,410.

100 prizes of $1,000 are $100,000!

ON SATUADAY, MAY 25, 1844,

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class C for 1844, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 grand cap'l of	$60,000	2 prizes of	$5,000
1 splendid prize of	30,000	10 ditto	2,000
1 ditto	15,000	100 ditto	1,000
1 ditto	12,410	100 (lowest 3 No. prizes.)	500
2 ditto	10,000		
2 ditto	7,000	126 ditto	300

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificate of a package of	25 wholes		$280 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	140 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	70 00
Ditto	ditto	25 eighths	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each Drawing will be sent, immediately after it is over, to all who may order tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Next door East of Gadsby's, Washington City, D. C., or Richmond, Va.

April 4, 1844. 2-4dpd

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so sorely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my ease a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

August 15, 1843. 67-tf

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

HORSES

Can be HIRED at the Wagon Yard.

For terms apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

Feb'y 20, 1844. 94-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

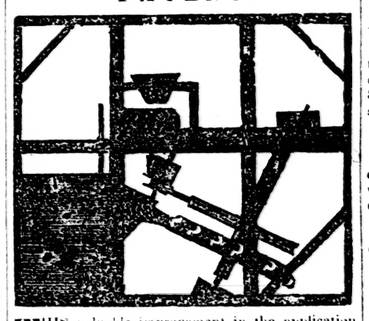
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES, 5 bols. Crushed Sugar.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

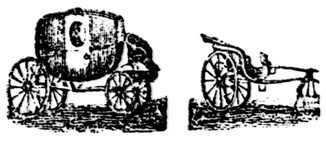
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Feb'y 28, 1843. 51tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 5

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.